

\$600,000 of Police Funds Not Recorded

High Officials Unable to Tell Meyer Inquiry What Became of 1918 Receipts From Games

To Headquarters, Then a Mystery

Gamblers and Saloons Re- ported 'Shaken Down'; May Question Enright

Where are the records showing what has become of more than \$600,000 for the police games in 1918?

This question has been put to almost every high police official in the city by the joint legislative investigating committee, and, according to Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman, in every instance the subordinate of Police Commissioner Enright has replied he did not know.

"Each witness we have examined," said Senator Meyer yesterday, "has passed the buck to some one else. The committee has had every police captain in the city before it, but not a single one in charge of a large precinct has produced a record to show how much money had been taken in. And no records showing where the money went can be found by the committee."

Information received by the committee, it was said by a member of the committee last night, is to the effect that the records have been destroyed.

Captain after captain of police, when sworn, testified that he had received the tickets from headquarters and had sold them and returned the money to Police Headquarters, but no record of the money received can be found.

\$1,500,000 Believed Taken In

Police officials above the rank of captain have given similar testimony.

It is estimated that since Police Commissioner Enright was raised from the rank of lieutenant to Police Commissioner, by Mayor Hylan, close to \$1,500,000 has been taken from the public of the City of New York for tickets to the police games.

The committee has not yet gone into the 1919 and 1920 police games. So far they have confined their investigation to this phase of the department's activities to 1918, when it was admitted that upward of \$600,000 was taken in the sale of tickets at \$1 each.

At that time the cry went up that the money was needed to buy uniforms for the Police Reserve, which it was pointed out to consist of 21,000 uniformed men who would serve without pay for war emergency.

Gamblers Reported Blackmailed

Information received by the committee is that there was a systematic blackmailing of gamblers and saloonkeepers by some of the police ticket men.

Gamblers were compelled to buy 1000 tickets at \$1 each, it was said at the headquarters of the committee yesterday. Saloonkeepers, according to the information in the possession of the committee, were told that if they did not buy these tickets, already bought and paid for, were resold.

Certain hotelkeepers and other business men were also forced to purchase large blocks of tickets, it is alleged.

The method employed in disbursing the tickets, according to the testimony of the police officials who have testified before the legislative committee, was as follows: A block of tickets, 500, 1000 or even considerably more, would be sent to each precinct addressed to the captain in charge. The captain in turn would apportion them among the patrolmen and sergeants, among the constables of them, and they in turn would turn over the proceeds to the captain.

Few Captains Kept Record

With but rare exceptions the police captains testified that they did not keep any record whatever of the tickets sold. They said the few who kept records were commanders of small precincts, where only a small number of tickets were sold.

The larger and more prosperous precincts, where thousands of tickets were sold, said Senator Meyer, "no records whatever were kept."

The probe is planning to subpoena Police Commissioner Enright to tell what he knows of the funds of thousands of dollars taken in for tickets to the 1918 police games, as well as for the equally large sums given to the public, the gamblers and saloonkeepers for the 1919 and 1920 games.

Senator Meyer said last night that he had not yet been reached regarding a request to Governor Miller to convene the Court of Appeals in special term to hear the committee's appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division sustaining Supreme Court Justice Whitaker in the Leach contempt case.

Youth Asks Police to Save Him From Marriage

'Girl Trails Me Everywhere Threatens to Commit Suicide,' He Says

A young man who said he was Irving Rabinowitz, of 478 Grand Street, Manhattan, ran into the Clynner Street police station, Brooklyn, yesterday and begged Lieutenant Twomey to make a young woman, whom he pointed out as following him.

"She trails me wherever I go," he said, "and threatens to commit suicide unless I marry her. Here I am, away from here in Brooklyn, and there she is—that girl in the brown dress—right here the street."

Lieutenant Twomey advised him to get a warrant if the young woman annoyed him. Rabinowitz considered this suggestion briefly and said he guessed he would have to change his boarding place again.

Hylan Duplicity Robs 44,000 High School Pupils of Seats

Failure of the Administration to Fulfill Campaign Pledge by Erecting Any of Promised Buildings Forces Advanced Grades to Adopt Part Time

"A seat in school for every child!" This slogan helped to sweep Mayor Hylan into office three and a half years ago. So well did Hizoner keep the glowing promises he made regarding the schools that never before in their history have they been so crowded, so dilapidated or so unsanitary as they now are, after three and a half years of Hylan-Tammany reign.

The crowded conditions of the elementary and kindergarten schools, where classes of fifty or more are no longer an exception, already have been revealed in The Tribune, but investigation into the high school situation discloses an even more alarming situation. Here are the facts:

Not a single high school building has been erected during the Hylan administration. By the grace of an appropriation made in 1914 the Evander Childs High School, in the Bronx, was completed in February, 1918, after Mayor Hylan had been in office just one month.

At the close of the last term in high school last month there were 76,000 students receiving instruction in schools which provided 37,000 sittings. One of

these schools—the Julia Richman—was condemned as unsafe twenty years ago. When the next term opens, the statistics of the Board of Education show that more than 81,000 high school students will be crowded into the 37,000 seats—or, in other words, double seating will be necessary, with the consequent reduction in educational facilities. These 81,000 students will be crowded into a considerable portion of their training through the indifference of the Hylan administration.

The statistics show that in February of next year there will be approximately an average of 8,000 students to each of the twenty-eight buildings in the city devoted to high school activities, despite the fact that some of them only can accommodate 500. Competent authorities declare that no high school should have more than 2,000 students. The failure of the Hylan administration to build more high schools, the educational authorities have been compelled to carry on high school education wherever possible in (Continued on last page)

Guggenheim, Cited as Hero, Called Slacker

Son of Financier, Who En- listed in Navy on Day War Began and Served Abroad, Listed as Evader

Charles C. Williams, Who Joined Colors in 1917, Exonerated of Desertion

The name of Henry Frank Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, who is president of the American Smelting and Refining Company, appears on the slacker list which was made public yesterday.

Young Guggenheim, who makes his home at Sands Point, Port Washington, was a lieutenant commander in the naval aviation service. He was recommended by Rear Admiral Sims for a citation, but the recommendation was never approved by the then Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels.

Guggenheim Enlisted in 1917

Guggenheim enlisted on the day the United States entered the war. He trained at Palm Beach in the spring of 1917 and later at Bay Shore. He saw active service in France and Italy and returned to America a month after the armistice was signed. A brother, Robert, was a major in the United States Army.

The War Department has ordered the name of Charles C. Williams, of Great Neck, N. J., removed from the slacker list for the 2d District, Passaic County, N. J. The announcement from headquarters of the 2d Corps Area says this man was given delinquent order No. 11643, directing him to report to the Adjutant General of New Jersey not later than April 16, 1918, and having failed to report as ordered he was subsequently certified to the Adjutant General of the army as a deserter.

The records of those who served in the army show that a Charles C. Williams enlisted December 4, 1917, and was discharged July 3, 1919, and from an investigation it appears that the two records refer to one and the same man.

Placed in Deferred Class

Joseph Curran, of 11½ West Sixty-fifth street, whose name appears on the list of Local Division 163, New York City, according to his wife registered, and when called was placed in a deferred class.

The name of Joseph D. Kirkman, of Great Neck, L. I., appears on the latest slacker list for that section. Born September 22, 1876, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, he was an investigation it appears that he had three brothers who served in the World War.

Other names that the War Department has ordered stricken from the list of Local Division 163, New York City, are: John F. Kasloki, of 147 Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, who served in the navy during the war; and James Murphy, a cripple, who served in the army on board canal boat Drake Mills, foot of Noble Street, New York City, who was rejected by his local draft board.

Slain for Shooting Man And Abducting Family

Posse Kills Ex-Convict After His Attack at Home of Girl Who Sent Him to Prison

HOOD RIVER, Ore., July 6.—Luther Fagan, sentenced two years ago to ten years' imprisonment for an attempted attack on Miss Louise Watkins, was shot and killed to-day after he appeared at the home of T. J. Miller, her stepfather, and shot Miller and then abducted Mrs. Miller, her twenty-year-old daughter Pearl and a ten-year-old boy.

He drove off with his captives toward Mount Hood. Armed posses were sent in pursuit with orders to shoot Fagan on sight. They surrounded Fagan when he took refuge in a thicket and killed him. His captives were not injured.

Fagan escaped from the penitentiary last year, but was recaptured. He was paroled early this year on the condition that he return to Oklahoma after certain recommendations of the State Eugenics Board had been carried out.

Miller is not seriously wounded. He said Fagan had asked for Miss Watkins and had grown abusive when told that the girl was out of the city.

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Mellon Asks Senate Delay On Bonus Bill

Treasury Secretary Says Adoption Would Defeat Administration's Plans to Cut National Budget

Cost Estimate Up To \$5,250,000,000

Underwood of Opinion A. E. F. Men Do Not Measure Services in Cash

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With a warning that there is grave danger of an immediate government default, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon asked Congress to-day to defer action on the soldiers' bonus bill.

"This is not a time to impose several billion dollars of new liabilities on an already overburdened treasury," the Treasury Secretary said to Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican of New Jersey, in a letter which was read in the Senate when the bonus bill was called up. The bill has already passed the House, and the letter was in response to a request from Senator Frelinghuysen for a statement of the financial obligations which the bill would place upon the government.

The letter was characterized by Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, as "strong, forceful and to the point."

After the reading of the letter Senator Underwood made an attack on the bill. "In passing the bill," the Alabama Senator said, "the Republican majority would write in the country's history that men no longer sacrifice, but measure their service in dollars."

Replying briefly, Senator McCumber, Republican of North Dakota, in charge of the bill, denied that any attempt was being made to measure the services of soldiers of the World War in dollars.

Mellon's Estimate

Secretary Mellon estimated that the bill would cost between \$1,500,000,000 and \$5,250,000,000. He would have the cost of government and virtually defeat the Administration's program of retrenchment and economy, and that it would block all refunding operations on the national debt and deprive further the prices of Liberty bonds.

These, he said, would be "inevitable direct financial consequences," adding that probable indirect results would be "grave danger of renewed inflation, increased commodity prices and unsettled business conditions."

All of his estimates, the Secretary explained, were based on the basis of cash payment sections of the bill and took "no account of expenses of administration or possible cost of affording vocational training, farm or home aid and land reclamation aid to veterans who elect such benefits."

"I should be derelict in my duty to the country and to the veterans themselves if I failed to give this warning of the inevitable financial disaster that would befall the country if the bill were passed," he concluded. "The result would be serious injury and loss to the whole country, and in the long run the veterans themselves would be more than they could gain."

The young man's uncle had no doubt that the bill would end his own life. "Poor fellow, his nerves gave way, I suppose," he said as he looked at the body.

Thomas Finnean, a boatman at Far Rockaway, said that Grennelle rented a boat from him June 27 and appeared greatly excited at the time. He was not seen alive after he set out in the boat. Thomas Grennelle, an uncle, living at 2 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn, identified the body.

Snicide, Is Uncle's Belief

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Thomas Grennelle was an expert photographer and served overseas as a member of the Signal Corps and as a stretcher bearer. As a member of the Signal Corps, which made the official photographic record of the war, he did aerial photographic work. He was studying commercial photography at Syracuse University when he enlisted.

After his discharge from the army he prepared pictures for illustrators and lectured for a time and was employed in this work by Lowell Thomas. Later he got a position on the photographic staff of the Famous Players-Lasky Company. He entered the service of the Y. M. C. A. because of his belief that he would be able to lead a more religious life there.

His father, Robert Grennelle, who is at his summer home in Sparta, N. J., with his wife, received a letter from the young man June 23 which was written in a cheerful vein. When further letters failed to reach them and Y. M. C. A. officials could give them no information as to their son's whereabouts, they became worried, as an unexplained absence did not conform at all to the young man's habits of life. They enlisted police aid at once and a general alarm for him was sent out.

Bathers Uncover Body

The police were unable to find any trace of the body until the discovery of the body early last night by four bathers at Far Rockaway. James Duncan, Charles Grey, Frank Addison and James Craig are the men who found it. Description of the body and articles found upon it, particularly an initialed watch and several photographic films, led to the immediate belief that the mystery of Grace S. Grennelle's disappearance had been solved. The visit of his uncle to the morgue confirmed the opinion.

500 Koreans Killed in Fight Clash With Japanese on Si- berian Border Reported

SEOUL, Korea, July 6 (By The Associated Press).—Reports have reached Japanese military headquarters here that a battle has occurred on the Siberian border between Japanese and Koreans, in which five hundred Koreans were killed or wounded.

Several thousand malcontent Koreans are alleged to have joined the Siberian Bolsheviks.

When Out of Town

Make sure of getting your copy of The Tribune by having your city newsdealer advise you to forward The Tribune to your out-of-town address. Or if it is more convenient telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

Irish Truce This Week, Early Peace Conference, Is Forecast in London

Erin's Problem Can Be Solved, Smuts Tells London Audience

Hope Expressed That America Will "Pull With Us in World Service Now Rendered by British Empire Almost Alone!"

LONDON, July 6 (By The Associated Press).—General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, who has just returned from a visit to Ireland, publicly expressed his opinion to-night that the Irish problem is solvable. This statement was greeted with loud applause by the distinguished company which attended a dinner given in honor of General Smuts by the South African colony in London.

General Smuts opened his speech by declaring that he had not abandoned hope of America. "She is a coy maiden and must not be wooed too warmly," he said. "I want to see America pull with us in this great world service that to-day is being rendered by the British Empire almost alone."

Then, alluding humorously to his visit to Ireland, he declared he found the people divided into two classes—those in jail and those on the run. He added that he himself had been among those on the run, seeking to escape reporters and cameramen.

The Irish problem, said General Smuts, is one largely engaging "the whole British Empire." It is a problem, however, on which he could not speak to-night, except to express the belief that it is solvable, and that if there was a better atmosphere—"if we all help to create a better atmosphere and are determined to wipe out what is really a stain on the empire's record, we shall succeed."

"Therefore," he continued emphatically, "I think I am hopeful, I trust that the question will be solved, and that thereby the British Empire will be freed from the imputation that in this ancient part of the United Kingdom there still exists violation of the fundamental principles upon which the empire is based. I say that the problem is solvable because I have seen it solved in my own country, under circumstances less embittered than in Ireland, but certainly of a very difficult character, too."

"If ever this problem of the subjection of one people to another presented a hopeless view it was in South Africa. But finally, in a spirit of give and take, and with the aid of the United States, we solved the problem, and to-day South Africa is one of the happiest countries in the empire. Our forbearance and sacrifice have paid us handsome dividends in our national life."

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Tariff Battle Will Open in House To-day

Fordney Bill Is Reported Favorably as Protecting American Industries and Living Standards Alike

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Fordney tariff bill will go to the floor of the House to-morrow. The final step before the debate was taken to-day by the Ways and Means Committee when it reported the measure favorably.

Republicans of the House at a conference to-night decided on July 21 as the date for a final vote on the bill. The conference also voted that the schedules on hides, dyes, cotton and oil should be open to amendment on the floor, but that all other schedules should be open to amendment only by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill will be read to-morrow and no restrictions will be placed on debate until July 14, when speeches will be limited to five minutes.

In reporting the bill the committee discussed every phase of the present industrial situation and dealt in intimate detail with the reasons for all of the proposed changes in the duties.

The bill was characterized by Chairman Fordney as "a Magna Charta for the people of America, a guarantee of living and the constitution of a uniform and universal prosperity."

The purpose of the bill is summed up in the majority report in these words: "Rates of duty are proposed which will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American markets without sacrificing the American standard of living."

House Majority Put in Jeopardy

While the House would not take part officially in the treaty fight, were it to be started over again, the campaign issues would be raised, the campaign would be complicated by that issue, and thus complicating the treaty fight. There is no doubt that President Harding is desperately anxious that his Administration be endorsed next year by a crushing victory over the opposition, and the return of a strong Republican majority in the House.

All of which is presented to show that it is not a simple question that is facing the President and his Administration. It is a question of the survival of the Republic, and the return of a strong Republican majority in the House.

Cash Value of Greek and Latin To Be Determined

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Advocates of the classical and American education in education will "carry the war into the enemies' camp" by conducting a three-year survey, at a cost of \$60,000, in an effort to prove that classical students make better progress in business than those who receive a purely modern education.

The survey will be conducted by the annual meeting of the American Classical League. Dean Andrew West of Princeton, who presided, will direct the survey.

Three-Year Survey Costing \$60,000 Planned to Vindi- cate Classical Education

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Wild Woman, Climbing Trees Like Ape, Caught

ATLANTIC CITY, July 6.—A strange creature which swung nimbly through the branches of trees like an ape, whose existence has been reported from time to time by berry pickers, was trailed and captured to-day by a posse led by Sheriff Malcolm B. Woodruff and proved to be a madwoman.

The tattered, haggard creature, scared by whipping branches and the bites of myriads of mosquitoes, proved to be Mrs. Mary Isgr, who lived in Vineland, about twenty miles from here, a few years ago. From there she moved to New York and her husband and two children are believed still to be in that city. She is about forty years old.

It was not until she had been pursued to the topmost branches of a tree which stood by itself that she gave up her flight from the posse. Even then she stood at bay and fought fiercely against a man who climbed the tree and brought her down. She was sent to a hospital in Vineland.

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The Weather

Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds. Full Report on Last Page

Optimistic Spirit Shown as Smuts Meets Cab- inet to Report Results of Mission to Dublin

Main Effort Now to Obtain Armistice

King's Palace May Be Theater of Final Parley; Riots in Erin Continue

LONDON, July 6.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa, who is acting as mediator in the Irish dispute, laid before the British Cabinet to-day the terms in which Sinn Féin is willing to discuss peace. There is every reason to expect that an armistice will be declared this week, and that a peace conference will open in London within a fortnight, if not earlier.

General Smuts returned from Dublin in the night and immediately got into touch with Premier Lloyd George, who summoned Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor; Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland; A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, and other members of the Cabinet, to hear the report of the South African Premier on the results of his hurried visit to see Eamon de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier; Earl Middleton, representing the Southern Unionists, and Sir Horace Plunkett, the Nationalists, also were called into conference.

Eludes All Interviewers

An attempt at great secrecy characterized General Smuts's visit to Ireland and his return. He completely eluded fifty reporters who attempted to interview him after his conference with De Valera. An explanation is found in the extreme delicacy of the situation. It is felt that a single false report would be likely to jeopardize the whole negotiations. Fortunately, all the proceedings thus far have been marked by a large measure of conciliation, and everybody views the future with surprising optimism.

It is understood that the primary object now of those working for a settlement is to arrange an immediate truce, and that this is the primary reason for General Smuts's hurried return to London. General Smuts found De Valera entirely sympathetic and discussion of armistice terms was conducted without a hitch.

It is believed here that once an armistice is arranged both sides will hesitate long before shouldering the responsibility for renewing hostilities.

There also was discussion to-day of the plan for holding an Irish conference. Buckingham Palace was regarded more highly than Downing Street, particularly in view of the fact that the King's speech at the opening of the Ulster Parliament in Belfast paved the way for the present negotiations. A precedent for holding the conference in the palace was furnished in 1914, when an Irish conference was held at the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Seek Truce Before Parley

If the truce can be arranged before Friday's conference in Dublin, at which General Smuts and Sir James Craig are expected to be present, the long-awaited peace in Ireland will be within a measurable distance.

All the dominion premiers, now in London attending the imperial conference, are taking active interest in the deliberations and giving their enthusiastic support to General Smuts's efforts. Premier Meighen of Canada and General Smuts are in full sympathy, and the South African Premier is urging the Canadian Premier fully informed of each step in the negotiations.

Insane, Flees Into the Topmost Branches and Fights At- lantic City Posse

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